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THE MORNING STAR
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FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
28	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	28	28	28

Port Almanac—March 7

Sun Rises	6 23 A M
Sun Sets	6 01 P M
Day's Length	11 h 32 m
High Water at Southport	10.28 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12 11 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 65°; 8 p. m., 66°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 64°; mean, 68°.

Rainfall for the day, .04; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .04.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, local showers, but generally fair in the interior during the day; colder; northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES.

President McKinley issues his first official proclamation, calling an extra session of Congress. —— All the members of McKinley's Cabinet are ready for business. —— Amesbury, Mass., cotton mills will shut down for one week. —— The storm which raged over the middle West Thursday night did an immense amount of damage to railroad property; the extent of territory over which it raged and the amount of water which fell is unparalelled. —— Preparations for war in Greece continue unabated; troops are being hurried to Thessaly. —— A note has been presented to the Porte requiring the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the interior of Crete. —— President McKinley's address has not caused much of a sensation in Spain. —— Mrs. Marian Riddle, of Tullahoma, Tenn., committed *suicide by hanging*. —— The present war scare in Europe is the worst she has experienced in twenty years; the anti-German sentiment in England grows stronger; public opinion would prevent three of the Powers from actively supporting Turkey in a war with Greece. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call 1½@2 cent.; cotton quiet and steady—middling 7 3-16c; Southern flour was dull and unchanged—common to fair extra $3 20 @3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot market was dull, ½c lower and steady; No. 2 red free on board 86¼c; corn—spot dull, ½c higher and firm: No. 2 29⅝c at elevator and 30⅝c afloat; rosin was quiet and unchanged—strained common to good $1 70; spirits turpentine firm and unchanged.

A Russian recently won $40,000 at Monte Carlo at one sitting and didn't have a rabbit foot either.

The Chicago man who insisted that he could live on one dollar a week, did it but it took several dollars to inter him.

Hanna may not fit the Senatorial toga well, but even with a misfit he will be a decided improvement on tricky John Sherman.

When Col. Watterson declared that international bimetallism is all "moonshine," he was giving it a big boost in some sections.

With Bliss in the Cabinet and Hanna behind it there is no reason why McKinley should not feel comfortable if not joyful.

The Washington *Post* prints the pictures of a brigade of "original McKinley men," and there isn't one of them that looks like Jim Boyd.

President McKinley's mother is 87 years old. The good old lady did her best to raise her boy well, but didn't succeed in making him a bishop.

In a Mexican town three thousand people, men and women, attended a bull fight, at which four men and six horses were gored to death, and they wildly applauded the bulls for their bully fight.

There seems to be no scarcity of doctors in Japan. A lady there in a recent illness employed 423 of them. Strange to say, the imparter of this information fails to say whether she survived or succumbed.

Another daisy statesman has come to the front in Kansas. He wants the ten commandments enacted into law in that State so that when people break them the constable can get after them.

Grover Cleveland may go fishing and ducking now as often as he wishes, but as he can't use a Government vessel he will have to hire a boat, or get his friend Benedict's yacht.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 140. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,131

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A Washington dispatch said there was "an unprecedented demand for good quarters in Washington," for McKinley's inauguration. There is always an unprecedented demand for good quarters when a Republican administration goes into power.

That allusion to Trusts in Mr. McKinley's inaugural address must not be taken in dead earnest. He was expected to make some remarks on that line. The Trusts are not packing up their plunder preparatory to going out of business.

Mr. Sherman says that as Secretary of State he will pursue a "vigorous foreign policy." As a financier statesman that's the kind of a policy he has been pursuing all the time and that's what's the matter with the country now.

It costs about $100,000 to remove the snow from New York after a snow-storm. They come high, but Gotham must have them.

Chicago will give St. Patrick a rest this year. Times are too hard to celebrate that gentleman's anniversary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Jurymen.
S. W. SANDERS—This week.
W. E. WORTH & CO.—Coal.
A. D. BROWN—New arrivals.
A. FANTOPULA—Just received.
A. PREMPERT—Expert barbers.
REV. C. L. HOFFMANN—Europe.
MARY F. VANAMRINGE—Notice.
D. L. GORE—Early rose potatoes.
GEO. O. GAYLORD—Spring is here.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Ribbons, shirts.
MERCER & EVANS—Something nice.
JAS. D. NUTT—March, April and May.
J. A. MONTGOMERY—Buggies, harness
J. H. REHDER & CO.—Lowest prices.
WORTH & WORTH—Seasonable goods
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK—Notice.
SOUTHERLAND & COWAN—Dissolu'n.
OPERA HOUSE—Dog and pony show.
S. P. COWAN & CO.—Livery stables.
W. B. COOPER—Early Rose potatoes.
NOTICE—Wilmington Stamp Works.
EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE—Right place.
WIL. SAVINGS & TRUST CO.—Annual meeting.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Male help.
YOU can make money.
FOR SALE—Valuable house.
A. MAVRONICHOLS—Fine cadies.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. W. Draughon, of Clinton, is in the city.

— Mr. C. C. Morse, of Southport, was here yesterday.

— Mr. L. W. Warrock, of Burgaw, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. John B. Sellers, of Southport, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. James Kyle, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening.

— Col. H. M. Drane, of Armour, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. T. Bland, a well known lawyer of Burgaw, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. W. Schussler, of Charlotte, the cash register man, was among the arrival yesterday.

— Mr. T. E. Owen, of Roseboro, was in the city yesterday, conferring with wholesale merchants.

— Mr. Joseph Merritt, formerly of this city but now of Duplin county, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. E. A. Silva and Miss Minnie Shepard left yesterday for Burgaw to visit friends and relatives.

— Messrs. R. B. Hawes and H. F. Simpson, travelling salesmen, registering from N. C., were here yesterday.

— Mr. Samuel Hudson, of Pollocksville, who has been in the city for several days, returned home yesterday.

— Mr. W. G. Forlong, engineer of roadway for the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railway Company, is in the city.

— Mr. J. T. Westbrook, one of New Hanover's most successful farmers, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. M. Braddy, formerly one of the proprietors of the Racket store, left yesterday for Currie, after spending several days in the city.

— Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, president of the Eastern North Carolina Fruit Growers' and Truckers' Association, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. John L. and C. P. Grim, of Philadelphia, who have charge of the erection of the emplacements for the disappearing guns, near Fort Caswell, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— For other locals see fourth page.

— For other new advertisements see fourth page.

— The Board of Aldermen will meet to-morrow night.

— Extensive improvement are being made to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

— The members of the Young Men's Christian Association will have a "candy sociable" Tuesday night.

— Register of Deeds Norwood issued marriage licenses to one white and three colored couples the past week.

— Yesterday afternoon a lady's bicycle was stolen out of the yard of the residence of Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., on Third street.

— Rev. Allen J. Kirk, D. D., of Boston, Mass., has been called to the Central Baptist church, colored, of this city. He will take charge April 1st.

— The British schooner *Sierra*, was cleared yesterday by Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. for Barbadoes, W. I. Her cargo consisted of lumber and shingles from Edward Kidder's Son.

— Notice is given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Southerland & Cowan has been dissolved, Mr. C. Bonner Southerland retiring. The livery stable business will be continued under the style of S. P. Cowan & Co.

— The "only Republican daily in the State" doesn't seem to be much in love with the Governor: It says: "Perhaps our distinguished Executive is laboring under the impression that he is running a negro ward meeting in Wilmington. This is the Legislature of North Carolina, we venture to suggest to His Excellency."

— The new election law as it passed the Senate yesterday, provides that in city elections the registration books shall be kept open forty days preceding the election. Does this mean that there can be no election held in Wilmington on the fourth Thursday of this month, and that the present Board of Aldermen will have another "hold over?"

AN EXPLANATION

Of the Remarkable Phenomenon Observed in the Heavens Yesterday.

A very remarkable phenomenon was observed in the heavens yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock. In whatever direction a person looked he experienced a blinding glare of the sun, as if old Sol had divided himself into several parts, of which one was placed in each quarter of the heavens.

Along the streets and in the piazzas and windows there were upturned faces, and everybody asked everybody else for an explanation of the unusual appearance of the sky. But everybody's knowledge of matters astronomical was too limited to guarantee a satisfactory explanation, and so it was from a prominent lawyer of the city, who adds to his wide knowledge of the law a thorough acquaintance with the science of astronomy, that the following, in the way of description and explanation, was obtained:

The phenomenon was that known to sailors as "Dog-Suns," and is very rare in this locality, having been observed only once before this in twenty years. It is, however, of much more frequent occurrence further North.

It consisted yesterday of the real sun, and, at a distance of about twenty degrees to the north and south, respectively, two companions or false suns. The real sun and his two attendants were connected by a ray of white light extending horizontally, and through the centres of the three suns there were vertical rays of white light some ten degrees in length and at right angles to the ray connecting the central sun with his companions. At the same time near the meridian there was a rainbow, very vivid in its coloring, and extending over an arc of thirty degrees of a circle.

The phenomenon is supposed to be due to the combined effect of globules of watery vapor in the upper regions and different densities of the various strata of air.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—80 bales cotton, 2 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—70 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 63 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—14 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin, 26 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—7 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 121 bales; spirits turpentine, 25 casks; rosin, 87 bbls; tar, 67 bbls.

A New Industry.

Messrs. Bagley & Fulford have established an enterprise for the manufacture of rubber stamps two doors east of the STAR office, and we are glad to note they are doing well. This is an industry that will keep lots of money at home, and the STAR is informed our merchants can be supplied at short notice and at as low prices as if they sent abroad for them.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

HOWLAND HELD FOR COURT.

Preliminary Examination Before the Mayor—Large and Interested Crowd Present—Testimony of Witnesses—Defendant Committed to Jail in Default of $1,000 Bond.

The case against Fred. P. Howland, charged with arson, was called in the Police Court yesterday for the third time. As on the day before, another large crowd was present. The defendant entered the court accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. Marsden Bellamy and Herbert McClammy.

A. G. Ricaud, Esq., counsel for the State, said that there were a few informalities in the warrant which, however, could be changed in the higher court if the case went there. He then announced that the State was ready, and Mr. McClammy replied that the defence was ready. The witnesses for the State were then called and sworn.

Clarence Pridgen testified as follows: "I am 18 years old and a resident of Pender county, Kentucky township, which is about 35 miles by water from Wilmington. Between the hours of midnight Tuesday and 3 o'clock Wednesday morning I was on a flat at the Power House wharf (foot of Orange street). I was asleep when the fire broke out at the rosin yard, south of the flat; my father awoke me and then went to the fire. I was standing on the cabin of the flat when I saw another fire at the tar yard below the flat. I saw a man strike a match and hold it up over his head; the match went out and he struck another, which also went out. He then struck a third match and dropped it between two barrels, and flames commenced to blaze up, which died down only to blaze up again. The other fire was blazing and lit up the scene, and when the man struck the match and held it up in front of him I saw his face. I have seen the man since; he is now in this court room, and there he sits (witness pointed to Mr. Howland, who was sitting inside the railing by the side of his counsel). The first time I saw him after the fire he came into Mr. Kuck's store and called for a pound of coffee. I also saw him afterwards while I was on my way to Mayor Harriss' office. I never saw him before the fire, and have no feelings in the matter. I am positive he (Howland) is the man."

The following facts were developed on cross-examination: "I am a son of Lafayette Pridgen. After the man threw the match down between two barrels, another man, who was standing on the wharf, halloaed to him and asked him if he was hunting for it. I turned and looked at the man on the wharf and when I looked around the other man had gone. I was standing on the cabin, which, according to the position of the flat, was on the northern end. The flat is between sixty and seventy feet long, the nearest end being about twenty or twenty-five feet from the fire. The man had his back to the first fire and stood facing me."

The next witness was Mr. Albert Mintz, who testified: "I am an engineer at the Power House of the Street Railway Company. I know the defendant, Fred P. Howland. I saw him last Wednesday morning about 2.15 o'clock, before the Robinson & King fire. He went into the engine room of the Power House and obtained some matches from Mr. J. P. Jones. He seemed very drunk. After he got the matches he turned and went out, stopping at the corner of the engine room outside. He then went towards Robinson & King's, but did not appear as drunk as when he was inside. I went to the corner of the building where he had been standing. After he had been gone about fifteen minutes the fire at Robinson & King's broke out. I saw a man strike a match, but could not tell who the man was. I went back to the engine room, spoke to the fireman and went down to the wharf and found my cousin, John Mintz, putting out a fire at Robinson & King's."

On cross-examination—"When I saw the match struck I was standing on the wharf at the end of the flat towards the south, with a fence between me and the man, whom I did not recognize. There were barrels piled up along side of the fence."

After Mr. Mintz's evidence, Mr. Ricaud announced that the State would rest its case. Mr. McClammy said the defendant did not desire to introduce any testimony. Mr. Ricaud said the question of probable cause would only then arise. Mr. Bellamy replied that they would not contest.

Mr. Ricaud stated that there was no one who hated to prosecute more than he did, but he realized that it was a duty he owed the people; that the defendant had served under his administration as Mayor, and that having been a policeman, if he committed the crime charged against him, it was the more infamous. In conclusion he asked the Mayor to place the defendant under a bond sufficiently large to warrant his appearance at the high court.

Mayor Harriss placed the defendant under a $1,000 justified bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. He failed to give bond and was once more committed to jail.

The following were recognized for their appearance at the Criminal Court; Messrs. C. P. Pridgen, Albert Mintz, J. P. Jones, C. H. Robinson, Jas. Wells, E. J. Jones, John Mintz and Thos. Lossen.

The case against Martin Dixon, who is charged with a similar offence, will be called to-morrow at noon.

To Arrive Shortly.

Capt. Wm. E. Craighill, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who is to succeed Col. D. P. Heap, will arrive in the city to-morrow or next day. Col. Heap will leave for his new field, Staten Island, where he will have charge of the light-houses and the factory which manufactures light-house supplies for the United States.

— Mr. Wm. Struthers has returned to the city.

EASTERN JUDGESHIP.

CHIEF JUSTICE FAIRCLOTH MENTIONED FOR THE VACANCY.

Superintendent of Penitentiary Besieged with Applications—Charlotte Police Bill Reported Unfavorably in the Senate—Lieutenant Governor Reynolds Acquitted.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6

Chief Justice W. T. Faircloth is now being very prominently mentioned for the Eastern Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Seymour. Justice Faircloth, so it is stated, will have the support of the Republicans who have the ear of President McKinley. While Governor Russell would like to receive the appointment, it is believed that certain conditions would work against him.

The Senate's executive sessions are fakes pure and simple. The members do not try to keep their proceedings quiet.

Jno. R. Smith is besieged with applications for positions in the penitentiary. The present force will not be disturbed for several weeks.

The Charlotte police bill which Henry introduced in the Senate, after the defeat of his House bill, is reported unfavorably. The Goldsboro delegation is here working hard for the defeat of the police bill for that fair city.

Lieut. Governor Reynolds is acquitted of the charge of trespass which "Arborvitæ" Swinson preferred against him and the Speaker of the House. Swinson will have to pay the costs. Swinson is in the gallery of one branch of the Legislature or another from morning until night. He never appears in the lobby, as he formerly did.

OPERA HOUSE.

Prof. Oakley's Dog and Pony Show Next Wednesday and Thursday Nights.

Prof. E. A. Oakley's Dog and Pony Show will appear at the Opera House Wednesday night. A special matinee will be given Thursday afternoon and a performance at night. In the company are also some very fine specialty artists. The following is clipped from a Spartanburg, S. C., paper of February 17th:

Prof. Oakley's matinee yesterday afternoon drew by far the largest audience ever seen at a matinee in this city. The audience was composed almost exclusively of ladies and children, who enjoyed the performance thoroughly.

The performance last night also drew a large house. Prof. Oakley has without doubt the finest troop of trained dogs ever seen in Spartanburg and those who failed to see them missed a rare treat.

Seats on sale at Gerken's Tuesday. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

City Markets.

There was the usual supply of country produce on the market yesterday. Eggs sold for 10 to 12c per dozen. Prices of other articles as follows:

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 60 to 70c per pair; live, 30 to 60c per pair; turkeys, dressed, 12½ to 15c per pound.

Vegetables—Lettuce, 5c per head; radishes, 3 to 5c per bunch; spinach, 15 to 25c per peck; cabbage, small, 5c per head; collards, 2½ to 5c per head; turnips and rutabagas, 2½ to 5c per bunch; kale, 50c per bushel; celery, 25c per bunch; green onions, 5c per bunch; sweet potatoes, 12½ to 20c per peck.

Meats—Pork, 10c per pound; sausage, 10c; steak, loin, 12½c; round, 10c; chuck, 7c; stew, 5 and 6c.

Oysters—Best New River, 80c to $1.00; Myrtle Grove, 50c; Sound oysters, 40c. Oysters in shell, 60 to 80c per bushel. Clams in shell, 80c per bushel.

Fish—Shad, 40 to 90c; mullets, small, 10c. per bunch.

Heavy Shipments of Lettuce.

Wilmington is at present one of the principal points along the coast for the shipment of lettuce. Yesterday three car-loads of very fine stock were shipped. Of these one was shipped in the C. F. T. car 13,088, by Mr. Jno. F. Garrell. It was consigned solid to Messrs. Redfield & Son, of Philadelphia, represented by Mr. Samuel W. Westbrook. Among the truckers having shipments in the other two cars were Mr. Sol. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. D. F. Klein, Mr. D. N. Chadwick, Mr. S. W. Nobles, Mr. W. H. Mills, Mr. W. H. Northrop and Mr. J. W. Gay.

Charged With Highway Robbery.

Julius Coachman, the colored man arrested Thursday by Officer Gore for robbing W. A. McQuillan, colored, on the public highway of the city, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday. He was committed to jail without bail to answer at the Criminal Court. Coachman is from Florence, S. C., and according to his own statement is a bad character. Wm. Bell, colored, who also participated in the robbery, and who was connected with a robbery in East Wilmington last year, has left for parts unknown.

No Criminal Court Until April.

In reply to a telegram, Col. F. W. Foster, chairman of the County Commissioners, received a letter yesterday from Governor Russell, stating that under a recent act of the Legislature he cannot appoint a judge for the Eastern Criminal Circuit Court until April 1st; consequently Wilmington will have no court this week. In another column will be found a notice from Col. Foster notifying jurors that they need not attend.

U. S. Commissioner Bunting's Court.

Before U. S. Commissioner R. H. Bunting yesterday Capt. Mike Medoro, of the schooner *Lois V. Chaples*, was tried for assaulting Jno. H. Bailey, a seaman, upon the high seas. Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., appeared for the defendant. After hearing the evidence in the case Commissioner Bunting adjudged Capt. Medoro not guilty and discharged him from custody.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 30 cents. tf

— Mr. R. P. Robison, representing Prof. Oakley's Dog and Pony Show, which is the attraction at the Opera House Wednesday and Thursday evenings, is in the city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Vote Prevented on Senate Substitute For Lease Bill—Five Men Manipulate Proceedings of House Against Will of Majority—They Act at Dictation of Gov. Russell—Opinion of Supreme Court on Constitutionality of Lease.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, March 6.—The House met at 9 40 and Rev. Dr. Branson offered prayer. The calendar was at once taken up. Bills passed: To amend the charter of the Marion & Asheville turnpike; to incorporate Red Springs Seminary; to regulate cotton weighing in Edgecombe.

There was considerable discussion of Cunningham's bill to prevent the taxing of property twice. Cunningham spoke strongly in support of it as a fair bill; that he knew of cases in which tax had been paid on tobacco prior to June 1st, and that then after that date the tax assessors listed for taxation the money received for the same tobacco. Dockery said the bill would disarrange the entire revenue law. He said Cunningham was striving to arrive at a just conclusion. He said that under the bill a town could levy no tax. Johnson said the argument and view of Cunningham was right, but the bill would upset the revenue law. He moved to table the bill. Cunningham said the people of his county had complained of this double tax payment and had asked him to introduce the bill. The bill was then tabled, Cunningham voting no.

Freeman moved to take up the Public Printing bill, saying it was an important matter, but while the bill was being looked for Lusk moved that the bill, tabled March 4, to increase the salary of the clerk of the Attorney General from $600 to $900, be taken from the table. The motion prevailed. McCrary supported the bill and so did Lusk, saying a man fit to do the work could not be secured for $600. Hauser said that the Legislature had not reduced expenses one cent in any department, but that bills increasing appropriations fairly flew through the Legislature, while no one could get a bill passed reducing salaries. Sutton of Cumberland antagonized the bill. Hauser demanded the yeas and nays. The bill passed. The vote was: Yeas 45, nays 49.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Bills passed the Senate: To amend chapter 301, Laws of 1891; to amend chapter 459, Laws of 1891, relating to price for weighing cotton; bill placing Cleveland and Gaston counties in the Eighth Congressional district and Yadkin and Davie in the Seventh passed second reading, there was objection to the third reading; to prohibit working females on the streets or roads in the State; to provide for a new road in Craven county, running through Carteret; to incorporate the town of Mayesville, in Jones county; to establish an electric light plant ta Fayetteville; to appropriate $50 000 to stimulate public school education; for change of management in the three insane asylums, L. Person, colored, who has opposed the bill all the while, voted for it. He stated that he had been assured that the negro would be recognized. The resolution for the purchase of a portrait of the late Senator Vance was adopted. The State appropriates $500 and the city of Raleigh will give a like amount. The substitute to the original bill to amend the election law passed. The bill provides that Clerk of Superior Court, Register of Deeds and Chairman of County Commissioners of each county shall appoint all registrars and judges of election without recommendation of any one. It ignores chairmen of State and county executive committees. It also provides for three ballot boxes, one for township officers, one for county officers and one for State officers. The length of time to register is extended to the fifth Saturday until 13 o'clock. When votes are challenged the reason shall be stated on the registration books. It provides that each chairman of State and county committees of each political party shall file with the Secretary of State and clerk of the court a duplicate ticket which is to be used in the election, with the names of all candidates and with or without design or device on them; that any other tickets shall be declared counterfeit and the party issuing them shall be guilty of misdemeanor. In city elections the mayor shall certify the registrars and judges of election. It provides that city registration books shall be kept open forty days preceding election.

House—Bills passed to establish a dispensary at Rutherfordton; to establish a dispensary in Cleveland county if people at an election so decide.

The bill which passed the Senate, giving the public printing to Guy Barnes, of this city, was defeated and the report of the minority, allowing the Governor's Council to let the printing contract, passed, 54 to 45.

Grant's bill to appoint a police board for Goldsboro came up next. It is the bill Grant sneaked through the Senate. Person, of Wayne, wished he had the time to tell the necessity of the passage of this bill. Twenty years ago Vance said "there is retribution in history." Russell said the same. The Legislature of 1877 gerrymandered Goldsboro and denied it local self government.

Johnson, of Sampson, moved to amend by providing that the mayor shall be elected by the people: "You hear a cry about local government. I am sorry to see folks called Populists trying to injure city governments. The element they propose to put in are not the men to rule. The bill shows there is 'something rotten in Denmark.'" Ward moved to so amend that the board could not elect successors. Parker moved an amendment that it shall not go into effect until voted on by the people, and that Jno. R. Smith's name be stricken out. Person tried to call the previous question. There was a great uproar. Parker, of Wayne, demanded a hearing. Cook, Person and Hancock raised another piece of devilry. The doorkeeper tried to put Parker in his seat. The members gathered around and a fight was imminent for several moments. Sutton, of New Hanover, wanted Parker tried before the bar of the House. Jim Young arose and said, "I ask that the gentleman from Wayne be allowed to be heard." (Applause.) Person, of Wayne, demanded the previous question. The uproar went on. Parker raised a point of order. McLelland arose to a point of order, saying that a few months ago the chair ruled that no member could call the previous question. There were a few "ayes" and a thunder of "noes." The previous question was not ordered by an overwhelming vote. Parker, of Wayne, moved to table. Person, of Wayne, raved and charged in his seat. The motion to table failed by 46 to 44. Parker, of Wayne, said the gall and spleen shown on this bill was wonderful.

The result of the vote to table was, yeas 51, nays 64. Mr. McRary demanded the previous question on the original bill but the Speaker ruled against him. He replied to Person's "poison and venom." Suppose it was, he said, "an outrage in 1877 to change Goldsboro's charter. This bill does worse. In 1877 the Democrats permitted aldermen elected by the people to elect a mayor."

The chair announced as special order the North Carolina Railroad lease. The following opinion of the Supreme Court was read:

"Your resolution is before us. Precedent and the courtesy due to a co-ordinate branch of the Government impel us to respond to your request. Without expressing any intimation of opinion either way upon the question whether the power to lease its road is vested in the North Carolina Railway Company by its charter, we are of opinion that the power, if it exists, is now vested in the stockholders and the provision in section 6 of the bill submitted to us, which makes the validity of a lease dependent upon its acceptance by the board of directors, would be an amendment of the charter, transferring power from the stockholders, and invalid unless accepted by the stockholders in general or special meeting assembled.

(Signed) FAIRCLOTH,
Chief Justice, for Court."

Cook, for committee, reported the bill without amendment. Murphy said it made no difference what the Supreme Court said; that the reference to that Court was wrong when this very Court might be called upon to pass upon this very question. He said the Court had never before passed upon such a matter as this. Aiken submitted the majority report for the special committee. This favored the substitute bill which passed the Senate.

Cook, chairman of the committee, said it was said yesterday that the Supreme Court would not render any opinion, and even when the opinion was rendered they contended that it was not valid. He said the Court's opinion was clear; that if the bill had been passed as it came from the Senate it would have amounted to a ratification of the 99-year lease. He said, further, if the directors agreed, the Governor could not have brought suit to test the lease. Cook sent forward as a substitute for the whole the original bill which passed the House. The hour of 2 o'clock had now arrived. Cook's substitute was first voted on. Cook said he hoped all friends of North Carolina would vote for his substitute. A big hubbub arose. There were cries of "Vote, vote." Murphy insisted that his motion to concur was before the House. The Speaker (Sutton in the chair) ruled this out of order. Blackburn said the record of the House of yesterday showed that an order was made to vote at 2 o'clock today on the Senate substitute. He declared Cook's substitute was improperly dragged in. The vote on Cook's substitute was yeas 50, nays 68. The instant the result was announced Cook sprang to his feet and moved to adjourn. It was seen that he was defeated and was filibustering, and there arose a great clamor and cries of "That game won't work." "Vote it down." Cook demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to adjourn. The result was yeas 47, nays 68. Cook then moved to lay the amendment and substitute on the table. There was quite a gathering around Cook, Speaker Hileman being conspicuous and whispering to Cook. The opponents, seeing they were defeated, began dilatory tactics, and kept up their filibustering methods until one minute after 12 o'clock. First a motion would be made to adjourn. Being voted down by the two-third majority, another motion would be made to reconsider the vote. This procedure, which started about 3 o'clock, was kept up until this (Sunday) morning. The opponents of the lease had the chair, and though two-thirds of the members were ready and anxious to adopt the Senate substitute, they were given no recognition. Hileman was not in the chair, and Sutton, of Cumberland; Cook, of Warren, and Lusk, of Buncombe, alternated in presiding. No friends of the lease were given the privilege of the floor, and only five trusted members representing the Governor were allowed to make a motion. They were the two Suttons, Cook, Hancock and Schulken. One would move to adjourn and another to reconsider. At periods the Speaker would sit in the chair for half an hour deaf to all appeals and members, finally, exhausting themselves in efforts to be recognized, would fall in their seats. The presiding officer read a newspaper and carried on a conversation with persons behind a curtain that is immediately back of the Speaker's chair. Cunningham, McCrary, Blackburn, Dockery and all those who favored the lease plead for recognition in order to make a motion to adopt the Senate substitute. The Speaker invariably ruled them out of order or paid no attention to their demands. Cook and his quintette had the privilege of the floor at all times. Five men manipulated the proceedings of the House against the will of the majority. The disorder was as great as on yesterday, and little attempt was made to restore quiet. Such revolutionary and tyrannical proceedings were against all parliamentary practice, and unheard of before. The policy of filibustering was pursued at the dictation of Governor Russell and his advisors, Capt. Day and others.

Ex-Judge Avery appeared on the floor of the House about 2 30 o'clock and gave Cook instructions when he began these tactics. Editor Josephus Daniels denounced the rulings as tyrannical. Ex-Speaker Walser denounced it as Czar rule and something never before attempted in any legislative body. The only opportunity the opponents were allowed to express their condemnation and disgust with the procedure was when they gave notice of their intention to explain their votes when the majority made a motion to adjourn or reconsider. Blackburn denounced the rulings of the chair in the severest language on several occasions. He repudiated the proceedings in behalf of the Republican party and said that that party could not be held responsible for the disgraceful conduct. He said three Republicans were responsible for the situation and that they would have to answer for it. "The Republican party has been in favor of majority rule since its inception, and the Republican voters of the State will denounce you."

McCathey denounced Lusk, who occupied the chair. "Have you no conscience?" he said. "Such outrageous infamy has never been attempted. The people will resent such a damnable conspiracy and outrage."

Late in the evening many members sent for their suppers and ate them in the hall. John Cunningham ordered a bushel of apples and nearly every member disposed of several sandwiches. Three or four times all the members left their seats and the proceedings were at a standstill for twenty minutes except for an occasional shout at the Speaker for recognition. Gen. J. Q. A. Bryan, failing to get recognition, addressed the members who were grouped around him. His humorous speeches broke the monotony. On one occasion he spoke from the Speaker's stand and Lusk couldn't interrupt him. The friends of the lease made many converts on account of the tyrannical rulings of the various Speakers. Dockery, who voted for the original bill, sided with the advocates of the lease. He stated, in explaining his vote, that yesterday Cook had pledged his word that he would let the lease question come to a square vote if the House would consent to ask the Supreme Court for an opinion. He said that Cook had broken faith and gone back on his word. Both sides announced that they would out-sit the other. Bryan said he intended to stay here until June if necessary. Alexander and Chapin came near fighting on the floor. Hour after hour of unutterable confusion passed. Motions to adjourn were put and lost; members talked, sung, laughed and everything else unruly and disorderly. Thus passed the entire afternoon. Sutton, of New Hanover, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of the members of this House who are charged with attempting to usurp the powers and prerogatives of the Speaker of the House, to organize a revolutionary assembly in defiance of the Constitution of the State and its laws and to commit a flagrant breach of the privileges of this House, and the committee is instructed to report whether said members ought to be censured by this House or expelled from it or exonorated of this charge, and to ascertain who are such members."

Mr. Sutton advocated the resolution in a long speech. It was overwhelmingly voted down. There were loud calls for Hileman by the majority. He came forward and made a statement, but declined to take the chair. Hileman declared he desired the House to reach a vote, but thought the struggle would terminate itself into a question of physical endurance. He said he had examined the matter carefully and found the substitute was not before the House, as it had not come from the Senate in proper order. He declared that the previous question could not be called by any one save the chairman of the lease committee; that a member making a majority report did not have a right to call the question on the substitute. This was an acknowledgment that the House was in the hands of Cook, and Speaker Cook said he was fighting the lease all he knew how, and was desirous of reaching a vote. He said if the Southern Railway would agree to give the State $60,000 annually, in addition to the present contract, he would withdraw all objections, and said, further, that if the House would vote on all amendments to-night and take a recess until Monday, and then move for a suspension of the rules at any hour agreeable, he would consent to that. The friends of the lease objected. As the hands of the clock showed that it was nearly 12, the majority, who had held out all night against adjournment, agreed to take a recess until Monday rather than be in session on Sunday. At 12.01 a motion prevailed to adjourn.

It is evident that Russell and the opponents of the lease intend to continue their filibustering methods next week. All important measures have passed the House. The machinery act is before the Senate and there is talk of holding that up until the various speakers in the House agree to let the majority rule. There was strong talk of impeachment of Hileman to-night.

The appointment by the Governor of the following trustees of the State Normal and Industrial School was confirmed by the Senate in executive session: A. J. Moye, of Pitt; J. A. Blair, of Randolph, and A. S. Peace, of Granville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Europe.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO join a select, limited party of ladies and gentlemen for travel through Europe in the coming summer. The tour embraces Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany (the Rhine), and Holland. Apply at once for membership and full particulars to Rev. C. L. Hoffmann, Charlotte, N. C.

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The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1897

PUT TO THE TEST.

Mr. McKinley will call Congress together in extra session on the 15th, a week from to-morrow. The primary object of calling it together this early is to pass a new tariff bill, for that is the way he thinks prosperity is to be brought to the country. Judging from his inaugural address he will not invite the special session to consider the money question, which he does not seem to think can help the country much until the new tariff comes to start the wheels of the industries to running and put the workless to work. As far, we think, as he will be willing to go on the money problem will be to favor the appointment of a commission to consider it and report as to the defects in the present system and the remedies they would suggest. Such a commission, if appointed, would require some time to thoroughly investigate that question and come to an agreement on some plan of reform, and the fact that he refers favorably to such commission is a pretty good indication that he is going slow on the money question and is going to put off its consideration as long as he can. He is a firm believer in the recuperative power of a protective tariff, and he is depending in a great measure on that to offer a way out of the financial wilderness. He does not wish to and he will not as long as he can help it, get tangled up on the money question, for he can not take a positive position one way or the other without encountering opposition in his own party, and hence in his inaugural he leaned towards the gold standard advocates and then in turn leaned towards the bimetallists, for he has them both to deal with inside of his own party and he can not safely antagonize either.

As we see it he will show sagacity if he confines attention to the tariff question at present, and relegates the money question, which he is not in a condition to deal with at present, and cannot touch without forcing issues that both he and his associates are anxious to avoid, until they get a better look into the future. On the tariff question the Republicans, whether gold standard or bimetallists, are pretty well agreed. They may differ more or less as to details, as to the rates of duties to be levied, but in the main purpose—revenue and protection—plenty of both—there is no do difference between them. Even the bolting Republicans who left the party last Summer believe in a protective tariff although in view of the closeness of the vote in the Senate they may make demands as a consideration for their votes for the tariff bill that may be presented to Congress.

They may, however, conclude to support it, believing that it will fail to bring the promised prosperity, and that the failure will help the cause of free silver, as it undoubtedly would. They count on its failure, and may take the chances of its being a failure and support it without imposing conditions, while Mr. McKinley and his friends believe it will be a success, and are basing their hopes on that of an escape from the financial trouble which they dread. It may turn out to be their salvation, and they have doubtless made their calculations pretty shrewdly.

If the new tariff brings in the amount of money to the Treasury which they figure upon it will make the Treasury easy and obviate the necessity of issuing bonds to keep up the gold reserve. There is not much probability of any serious drains upon the reserve, for more bond issuing would be disastrous to the Republican party in the next election, and the men who put McKinley in the White House will not put clubs in the hands of the silver men to drive him out. To combine as they did during the Cleveland administration to run upon the Treasury would be to do this.

We are pretty near the bottom, and cannot go much further. There are hundreds of millions of dollars locked up in the vaults of the banks of the country, especially in the large banks of the East, which are earning nothing. The owners of this money are getting tired of this state of affairs, and as they have "confidence" in the new administration with a banker as Secretary of the Treasury, they will in all probability soon be seeking investement for some of their idle millions, and be less particular about the sections they send them into than they are now. Every dollar that is turned loose will help that much and if there are many dollars it will help a good deal. This will stimulate business and enterprise. Then if the new tariff has in the meantime come into operation its advocates will claim that it was this that wrought the change, put the wheels to turning, gave the workless work and opened the way for prosperity. They will exclaim: "Behold our prophecies verified and the prosperity we promised you!"

This is what Mr. McKinley is counting on and this is why he is naturally anxious to stave off the financial question as long as possible. If there should be a material improvement in the business conditions and more money flow among the people it will have a tendency to dull the edge of the financial agitation, for that like nearly all other questions is the result of necessity. But the tariff may prove a failure in bringing in the revenue counted on and then what? That will put Mr. McKinley and his party in an awkward predicament.

MINOR MENTION.

Dunn's review of trade for the past week notes an improvement in business, caused mainly by speculative buying of products, chiefly wool, which is in demand in anticipation of the duty on wool which will be provided for in the new tariff. By the time the new tariff goes into operation, the probabilities are that the bulk of the clip which is within their reach will be in the hands of speculators, and they instead of the wool-growers, will profit by the "protection" to wool, just as the speculators in wheat last Fall who bought up the bulk of the exportable crop got the benefit of the rise in prices. There will also, doubtless, be large stocks of domestic and foreign woollen goods bought up in anticipation of the advance in price which will follow the new tariff. The probabilities of a European clash over the Cretan question may encourage speculation on food stuffs and advance prices some. Under these conditions trade ought to look up some. But as the winter draws to a close it is reasonable to look for some improvement, for with the milder weather work in building and other lines, suspended in winter, will resume and give employment to many people. Farmers will have to buy more or less of agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc., to get ready for spring plowing and planting, and in laying aside heavy winter clothing, lighter clothing must be purchased, all of which will increase the volume of business and put more money in circulation. We may, therefore, reasonably expect some improvement.

* * *

The incoming of the new administration and the approaching extra session of Congress has revived the often discussed question of changing the term of Congressmen-elect so that the new Congress may convene soon after the election instead of fourteen months after as now. It does look like an anomaly that men who are voted out on issues of vital importance in which the people are interested and on which they have declared themselves by their ballots, should continue to enact laws and carry out the policies which had been pronounced against by the constituents which they had been chosen to represent but which they have ceased to represent. The Congressman who is relegated to private life, although he may have been a representative, is no longer such, and he should not have it in his power to thwart the will of the people for fourteen months. The term of Congress should be so fixed that the outgoing Congress should have its work finished before the election and the Congressmen-elect do the legislating that is to be done after the election at which they were chosen.

* * *

That was an edifying performance in the House of Representatives at Raleigh Friday, and is another chapter added to the record that rare assemblage has made for superlative uniqueness as an amusing or disgusting—owing to the temperament of the auditors—collection of Solons. A dog-fight which would delight the coarse-fibred man would shock and disgust the man of finer mould. This racket was on a little larger scale than the several which had preceded it and already given this Legislature conspicuous notoriety as a disorderly gang, with no respect for the State and little for itself. The cause of the fracas in this instance seems to have been the North Carolina railroad lease matter, in which both parties—friends and enemies—have shown a disposition to take short turns and any advantage they could of the other from the start, resorting to every device, parliamentary or unparliamentary, even to attempts at bribery, as publicly charged on the floors. Taken as a whole it has been a disreputable Legislature, but while its performances have been humiliating to the State they are quite in keeping with the mental and moral calibre of the majority, which is responsible for these disgusting exhibitions.

A Chicago man's life was saved a few nights ago because the robber's bullet struck a package of laundry bills which he had in his pocket. We have read of a man whose life was saved in a similar way by a pack of cards, but on the strength of this we would not advise every young man to carry a package of laundry bills or a pack of cards.

Pennsylvania claims to have the patriarch baggage-smasher of this country who has been in the business continuously since 1850. He says he has in that time travelled 3,300,000 miles, but respect for the feelings of the public and perhaps consideration for his posterity, if he has any, prevented him from telling the number of trunks he smashed.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The sudden, unexpected death of Mrs. Noah Rouse, near LaGrange, whose revered husband preceded her to the grave only a little over a month ago, occurred yesterday afternoon.

— Chatham *Record*: The many friends of ex-Sheriff Stephen W. Brewer will be grieved to hear of his death, which occurred at his residence at this place on last Monday night, after a protracted sickness.

— We regret to hear of the death of the wife of Mr. Jos. J. Brooks, of Hickory Mountain township.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: The cotton mill is now running night and day, a night force having been put on this week. Mention has heretofore been made of the fact that the capital stock has been increased, more machinery bought and the capacity of the mill increased 80 per cent.

— Oxford *Ledger*: The tobacco crop will be much smaller this year than usual in this section, and there will also be much less guano bought. As the price of tobacco is below cost of production, our farmers will try some cotton this year and not so much tobacco. There will be a fine opening in this section next Fall for a cotton gin.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Miss Stella Ward, aged 16 years, of Rowan county, was bitten by a pet dog last September. The wound was so slight that no attention was paid to it, even the scar had nearly disappeared. Last Wednesday the girl was stricken with hydrophobia and two days later she died in terrible convulsions.

— Monroe *Journal:* Last Sunday morning Mr. Henry Bivens, of Meadow Branch neighborhood, got up as usual and went out to feed his stock. Returning to the house he approached the fire, and spoke to his wife of feeling bad. In another moment he fell to the floor. Mrs. Bivins ran to call Mr. T. W. Maness, who lives in the yard, add they got the fallen man on a bed. He lived only a few moments, and did not speak after falling.

— Sanford *Express*: Their many friends will regret to learn that J. R. Lane & Son have been forced to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. This assignment is partly caused by the burning of their planing mill here a short time ago. Col. Lane owns a great deal of very valuable personal property and considerable real estate in Chatham and Moore, but as he could not realize from this the cash needed to pay off his indebtedness, and as some of his creditors were pressing him for a settlement, he was forced to assign for the protection of all his creditors.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is rather queer that all the worrying concerning the future of the Democratic party is being done by the men who bolted it last year. —*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Think of the infant steel rails of Pennsylvania throwing down the burly rail industry of Old England! Britannia may rule the waves, but Columbia rules the rails, even in Britannia. — *Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Old John Sherman will have the manipulation of foreign affairs in his own hands now. If he manages them as he did the finances of the country they will soon be in a woeful tangle. Look out for trouble with all the earth. The old man is a colossal humbug, but he manages to fool a large number of people pretty much all the time.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

—— The question as to President McKinley's policy concerning the Cuban trouble may not be settled for some time to come. It depends largely, no doubt, on the policy of the business men of the country regarding the same matter; for, the general opinion is that he will follow any path they point out. This was shown last Spring when the Ohio platform was framed by Mr. McKinley and adopted by the Republican convention in that State. The Cuban situation was then uppermost in men's minds and Congress was considering all sorts of resolutions in relation to the subject. But not a word on it did the Ohio platform contain.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—Conductor—"Can you squeeze a lady in there?" Chorus of Delighted Males— "Certain!, !"

—Kean—"Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse?" Steam—"Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared."—*Hartford Times.*

—"Why, Alice, you don't mean to tell me that you accepted when he proposed on the 13th?" "Yes I did. I know it would be bad luck to refuse."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"There's no doubt about it; these foreign troubles are educational." "In what way?" "They give children a chance to pick their parents upon geography."

—First Doctor—"Well, that's just like these actresses!" Second Doctor—"What is?" First Doctor—"Why, that Miss May Capp won't let us look into her head with the X ray until she makes up her mind."—*Puck.*

—Debit—'I hear Smith gets down to the office on time nowadays." Duebill—"Yes. He bought an alarm clock to wake him at 7 and gets up every morning at 6 to see if it's going."

—Mrs. Shallow—"queer name for a fish—'smelt.' I wonder where they come from." Mr Shallow—"I can't say for a certainty, but I think they are of German origin, and come from the Oder."—*Boston Courier.*

— Visitor—Do you mean to say that the gentleman was shot for simply rising and making a motion during at meeting of your debating society?

Colonel—Sut'ingly, but you must remembah, sah, that the motion he was called down on was made in the direction of his hip pocket.

The Greatest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

HE LEADETH ME.

In pastures green? Not always; sometime He
Who knoweth best in kindness, leadeth me
In weary ways, where heavy shadows be;
Out of the sunshine, warm, soft and bright—
Out of the sunshine into the darkest night,
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright,
Only for this, I know He holds my hand;
So whether in green or desert land
I trust, although I may not understand.

And by still waters? No, not always so;
Oftimes the heavy tempests round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go;
But when the storms beat loudest and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by
And whispers to my soul. "Lo, it is I!"
Above the tempest wild I hear him say,
"Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day.
In every faith of thine, I lead the way."

So whether on the hill-tops high and fair
I dwell, or in the sunless valleys where
The shadows be, what matter? He is there.
And more than this; where'er the pathway lead
He gives no helpless broken reed.
But his own hand, sufficient for my need.
So where He leads me, I can safely go;
And in the blest hereafter I shall know
Why in His wisdom, He hath led me so.
—*Selected.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Whoever has a good temper will be sure to have many other good things.

— Instead of taking the cross of Christ, many try to make one for themselves.

— You can't tell how many friends God has in town by counting the church steeples.

— Some people are willing to give the devil any room in the house except a front one.

— If men had to be judged by men, the devil would be willing to lay down his club.

— The Philistines were as much afraid of Simpson's eyes as they had been of his great strength.

— Four things come not back—the spoken word, the spent arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.—*Hazlitt.*

— A courteous disposition becomes the elect of God; for the design of the gospel is not only to soften the minds of men, but to sweeten them, and to promote friendship among men, as well as reconciliation with God.

— The sermon that sends the child of God away from his Father's house to grieve instead of rejoice is not a gospel, a good news sermon. If a hearer goes mourning from the house of worship it should be no fault of the sermon.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

— A correspondent suggests that amongst the needed reforms one is in the way of funerals not only as to the item of expense but also as to services and especially to customs prevailing at the grave. He very truthfully writes that for gentlemen to go with uncovered heads so long during the services at the grave does no good to the deceased but on the contrary is very injurious to health during cold, windy and rainy weather to those who observe this custom. He says an able divine, well known in our State, contracted a severe cold in this manner at a funeral which caused him many years of severe suffering, terminating in his death.—*Greensboro Christian Advocate.*

A PASSION FOR MEMENTOS.

Garfield Was Lucky to Save His House When He Was a Candidate.

I was a near neighbor of the Garfields the year the general ran for president, and I saw all the demonstrations attendant on the visits of delegations to their home and all the devastation wrought by the hands of relic hunters, of which the delegations were mostly composed. The two railroads which pass through Mentor cut the Garfield farm. Temporary stations were built on the farm for the accommodation of pilgrims. Day after day the trains would drop off hundreds and frequently thousands of curious persons who were bound to see the candidate. It was not long before the little path from the railroad stations became a broad thoroughfare, entirely denuded of vegetation. The relic hunters began their work by stealing the flowers and plants from the flower beds. When these were all gone, the trees and shrubbery were attacked for souvenirs. Then a raid was made on the cornfield. First to go was the sweet corn, which the general had hoped to have for his table use. Then followed the common field variety as it matured. Sticks and stones were carried away, and pieces of the fences and the buildings even were taken.

One of the most popular relics with visitors was an apple from the Garfield orchard. Apples were very plentiful that year, and General Garfield had an orchard of trees well laden with fruit. Every apple he had was cared for by his visitors, and I venture to say that there are in the land, kept as precious mementos of that campaign, thousands upon thousands of dried and withered apples, stuck full of cloves to preserve them. The owners of these relics do not know that most of them did not grow on the Garfield place. The neighbors of the general had to come to his rescue from the invading army of petty thieves, and they found a way to help him when they learned that the visitors had turned their attention to the orchard. Every night the neighbors would drive around to the general's orchard and dump wagon load on wagon load of apples beneath his trees. It did not seem to matter to the relic hunter that there were a dozen different varieties of apples under one tree and that none of them was the sort the tree produced. They grabbed at the chance to get an apple and take it away as a reminder of the visit. By salting the Garfield place with relics the general's neighbors and friends think they prevented his house from being carried away piecemeal.—New York Sun.

An Ancient Bit of Symbolism.

Among the many curious ceremonies of the coronation is the salutation by the czar of the tombs of his ancestors in the Archangel cathedral. The learned in these matters consider the custom to be a relic of a ceremony which took place in the coronation of the Byzantine empire, which formed the basis upon which the order of the Russian coronation ceremonies is founded. The ancient Byzantine emperors were presented with chippings of marble and with rich gold embroidered cloths containing a few human bones. This was later on simplified to the presentation of gold cloth containing earth, the object in both cases, as in a Roman triumph and the passage of a mummy through an Egyptian banqueting hall, being to remind the czar that even in that moment of his life when he attains the summit of this world's glory he is yet but mortal.—London Standard.

Out of Sight.

First Aeronaut—I bought a new balloon for my wife yesterday.

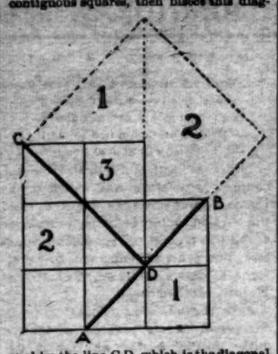
Second Aeronaut—How did she like it?

First Aeronaut—Oh, she was quite taken up with it.—New York Press.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Persian Problem.

To make with three pieces one square out of an irregular figure composed of eight small squares is proved by the application of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid, and another, as follows: Draw a diagonal, A B, across the lower four contiguous squares, then bisect this diagonal by the line C D, which is the diagonal of the four upper contiguous squares. Each of these diagonals forms a side of the square required, as shown by the rearrangement according to the dotted lines. It will be seen on inspection that Fig. 1 contains 2 of the small squares, Fig. 2 contains 3½ of the small squares, Fig. 3 contains 2½ of the small squares; total, 8.—Brooklyn Eagle.



Whistling Bennie.

Bennie had been at the shore all summer and had learned to whistle. You could always tell when Bennie was around. It was whistle all the time. It was the first thing mamma heard in the morning and the last sound that came from the little crib at night, and sometimes Bennie would even whistle in his sleep.

Mary, the cook, said she should surely have to wear something over her ears, he made so much noise with his whistle.

And sister Annie, not much older than Bennie, made up this little verse about him, which pleased him very much:

Whistling, whistling, all through the day,
Bennie whistles the time away.
"Marching Through Georgia" is his tune,
And you could hear it in the moon.

The Sunday after they came from the shore mamma thought they would all go to church. She had forgotten all about the whistle, and what was her surprise, as they were walking up the aisle, to have Bennie begin on his favorite tune and whistle till he reached his seat.

Papa, who was ahead, is a little deaf, and mamma was too far behind to stop him.

Everybody turned to see who was coming and smiled when they saw 5-year-old Ben marching along, all unconscious that he was doing anything to make people look at him. Mamma spoke to him as soon as she could, and Bennie kept perfectly quiet the rest of the morning, but she was glad when church was out, for she was afraid Bennie would forget and whistle again.

Bennie has been to church ever so many times since then, but always remembers to do his whistling before he starts.—M. D. H. in Our Little Ones.

Habits of Frogs.

Did you know that frogs breathe through their funny, freckled skin, as well as through their lungs, which do not supply sufficient air to the lungs to keep the frog alive? They do, and, more than that, it is proved that a frog can soak up half his weight of water in an hour. This soaking of water is what gives the horrid, clammy, cold feeling when handled and explains a strange thing. Though a bullfrog were poked with a redhot iron, it would not feel it enough to move out of its tracks, for the moisture on the skin forms a kind of film of vapor between it and the iron, which it takes time to heat through, and so the frog would feel no pain from the heat. And, more curious than all, the frog has another safeguard against drying up—that is, a kind of interior sack for storing water. Like the camel, it thus keeps a supply which carries it over many dry places when it would otherwise die. The water is as pure and tasteless as the freshest of spring water.

Sure of His Election.

"I'm in a great hurry," said the high school boy as he sat down to dinner last night. "I've got to dress and get right off. There's a new bicycle club, and I'm to be voted in tonight."

His mother, who was something of a clubwoman, remonstrated: "You mustn't be there if your name is to come up. That isn't club etiquette. Besides, suppose you shouldn't be elected?"

"That's all right," said the high school boy, swallowing with difficulty a considerably larger piece of rye bread than good manners sanctioned. "Dick Hendryx is president, and he's putting me through. There's only seven in the club, and one fellow is in my class and he'll vote for me, and another wants to borrow my lantern next week, and he'll vote for me, and Dick says if the others don't he'll punch their faces."—New York Times.

The Boy Gardener's Dream.

I dreamed the queerest kind of a dream.
I thought I grew on a stalk,
And the sunflower that grows by the garden wall
Came out and began to talk.

Said she, "You need some rain, my dears,
And a bit of pruning too."
And she snippety snapped with her big sharp shears.
I tell you, I felt like giving three cheers
When I 'woke and it wasn't true.
—San Francisco Examiner.

Making Allowances.

"Confound the boy," he exclaimed as he opened one of the letters the postman had brought and spilled half his coffee.

"What is the matter, dear? Look out! You will spoil the tablecloth," remarked the wife of his bosom.

"Tablecloth be hanged. It's that boy Tom."

"What has he been doing? I am sure he's getting along finely. He writes me that he is on the eleven."

"That's all very well, but here I have a bill from his tailor, and I only paid one last week."

"But look at the nice set he is in."

"Yes, but why the mischief doesn't he economize? Doesn't the young rascal know the value of money?"

"But Tom is so young, dear. You ought to make allowances for him."

"Allowances! For heaven's sake! I have been making allowances enough for him, and I'll stop his allowance this month," he cried as he left the breakfast room to go to the office.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Kansas.

When you talk about there being a better state than Kansas, every potato winks its eye, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every cornfield is shocked, every onion gets stronger, the rye strokes its beard, the corn pricks up its ears and every foot of ground kicks.—Summerfield (Kan.) Sun.

Uncle George Is a Brute.

She—Marry John Smedley! If there wasn't another man in the world, I wouldn't have him.

Uncle George—Considering the opportunities that would give him for selection, I think you are right.—Boston Transcript.

The master of the rolls follows the lord chief justice of the queen's bench and precedes the lord chief justice of the common pleas.

Gloom to Sunshine

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts nerve strength, vigor and energy to the whole body. Read this letter: "Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness. headache. 25 cents.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27, 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾	@	5
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	25	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	8 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	18	@	20
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	@	40
Virginia Meal	46	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	13
Dairy, Cream	12	@	14
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguayra	20	@	
Rio	11¼	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	23 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	12 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	5 25	@	6 00
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
Fancy		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	38	@	39
Oats, from store	32	@	35½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	10
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	7½	@	8
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER—(Cargo rates) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	13 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	28
" in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	30
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 30d basis	1 75	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ ℔ bbl—			
City Mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 12½ ℔ sack	60	@	60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	4 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Grades—			4¾
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	5½	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	9 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	4
WHEELS, ℔ set—Wagon	1 25	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 50

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal. No receipts.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 26½@26c; rosin firm, $1 35, 1 80; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine steady, $1 80, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	25
Rosin	87
Tar	67
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—35 casks spirits turpentine, 173 bbls rosin, 119 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝ cts ℔
Good Ordinary	6 " "
Low Middling	6¾ " "
Middling	7 " "
Good Middling	7 5-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—131 bales; same day last year 248.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 43¼ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $3 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 6—Evening.—Money on call 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong; actual business in bankers bills at 486¼@485¾ for sixty days, 487¼@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 484¼@485¼. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 95¼. State bonds were dull; North Carolina fours 103½; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 6—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3 16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 6 84, April 6 87, May 6 90, June 6 95, July 7 01, August 7 02, September 6 71, October 6 61, November 6 63, December 6 68, January 6 73. Sales 59,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross — bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded — bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 392 bales; stock (actual) 261,310 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 13,799 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,786 bales; to France 7,300 bales; to the Continent 11,572 bales; stock 853,047 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,991,600 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,591,300 bales; exports to France 571,968 bales; exports to the Continent 1,544,880 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Flour dull, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market was dull, ½c lower and steady; No. 2 red free on board 86¼c; ungraded 71@87c; No. 1 Northern 87½c; options opened firm and unchanged, but declined ¼@½c, rallied ½c and closed firm at ½c below yesterday; trading fair; No. 2 red March 83¾c; May 82¼c; July 80¼c; September 77¾c. Corn—spot dull, ½c higher and firm; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; steamer mixed 27c; new No. 2 28c; options were dull and firm at ½c advance; March 29½c; May 30½c; July 31½c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull, ½c higher and firm; May 23c; spot prices—No. 2, 23c; No. 2 white 33¼c; mixed Western 21@33½c. Lard was quiet and firm; Western steam $4 35; city $4 00@4 10; May $4 50; refined firm and quiet; Continental $4 70; South American $4 90; compound $4 13½@4 25. Pork firm, slow and unchanged; new mess $8 50@9 00. Butter—fancy steady; State dairy 10@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania 13@13½c; Western fresh 13c; Southern 13@13½c. Cotton seed oil firm; crude 20½@20¾c; yellow prime 23¾@24c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses steady, in moderate demand and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; hand-picked 3¼@3¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged to 5 points down; April $8 95; May $8 90, September $9 00; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $9 50@9 62½. Sugar—raw quiet and steady; fair refining 2¾c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 75@75¾c; No. 2 red 85@87¼c. Corn—No. 2, 23¾@23½c. Oats—No. 2 16¼@16½. Mess pork $8 25@8 30. Lard $4 10@4 13½. Short rib sides, loose $4 30@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 50@4 63½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 75¼@75¾, 75¾, 75, 75c; May 76¾@76¾, 76¾, 76, 76@76¼c; July 73¾@73¾, 73¾, 73¼, 73¼c; September 71¾, 72, 71¾, 71¾c. Corn—March 23½, 23¾, 23½, 23½c; May 24¼, 24¾, 24¼, 24½c; July 25½, 25½, 25¼@25½, 25¾c; September 27, 27¼@27¼, 27, 27c. Oats—No. 2 March 16, 16, 16, 16; May 17¼, 17¾@17¾, 17¾, 17¼c; July 18¾@18¼, 18½, 18¾@18½, 18¾@18¼c. Mess pork—May $8 35, 8 40, 8 30, 8

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Avenue,
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PUBLIC LEDGER
AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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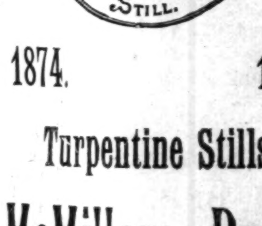

1874. 1897.

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McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

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General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS, ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES,
SWEET POTATOES and
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 21 1y

A COUNTRY LANE.

Between steep banks it winds along,
O'erhung with leafy hawthorn trees,
From which in spring the thrush's song
Floats softly on the soft south breeze.
There is the earliest primrose found,
And modest purple violets grow,
And trembling wind flowers star the ground,
And humble ragged robins blow.

There, too, on golden summer eves
The old folks like to stroll and talk,
Or slowly, under whispering leaves,
The self absorbed young lovers walk,
While, fresh as youthful hopes, unfurl
New growths about their lingering feet,
And tender fronds of fern uncurl,
And all the balmy air is sweet.

With mingled scents of thyme and musk,
And wilding roses, passion pale,
As trembles through the dewy dusk
The music of the nightingale,
And, stealing from some hidden nook,
Adown the lane and o'er the lea,
By pleasant ways, a silver brook
Runs, singing, to the silver sea.
—E. Matheson in Chambers' Journal.

SHE DID IT FOR LOVE.

It was Shrove Tuesday night in the year 1831—a night memorable in the kingdom of Saxony as one of almost unprecedented coldness. Three travelers on horseback were on their way from Breslau across the Bresengebirge, the giant mountains, to Dresden, a distance of some 150 miles. Railways in those days were almost unknown in most of the German provinces. Men of means rode in caravans with their servants, while the poorer classes were either obliged to walk, or, if their means so allowed, rode on mules.

Our three friends seemed to belong to the former class. They were not attended by liveried servants, nor had they a large supply of provisions, but their commanding figures and general appearance would lead one to suppose that they were men in the higher walks of life.

As they approached the side of a mountain torrent one of the three caught sight of an old pilgrimage church. "Come, Waldemar," he exclaimed, "we can take an hour's rest here. Our horses need it, and we still have sufficient food for one lunch." All three dismounted, and, having tied their horses, were about to enter the church when a peasant came up, with two dogs at his heels. "A bad night," said the former speaker as the man halted before him. "I fear we will not reach Dresden before daybreak, and the weather is not improving."

"Thirty-five more miles before you," replied the peasant, "and it's a terrible gale. But if your lordships care to tarry there's an inn not so far distant."

"Where?" asked all three together.

"Just one mile from here," he replied. "You'll have no trouble finding it, sirs, because you'll see the lights from the oilroom as soon as you finish the forest."

"A thousand thanks, good man," replied the strangers, and, dropping a piece of silver into his hand, they remounted their horses.

They had not been riding more than ten minutes when they came in sight of the old German inn. It was a large, dreary looking stone house, the ruins no doubt of some noted castle which had taken an important part in the German wars.

"An old landmark, I suppose," remarked Waldemar, who seemed to be the leader of the party. As he spoke he knocked vigorously at the door. His summons were answered by a neat, smart looking German girl, who appeared at a window to ask who the strangers might be at such a late hour. "Wilhelm Rous, Henry Cluber and Waldemar Bleneau," one replied. "We'd like to put up for the night, miss, if you can furnish us any kind of hospitality." Without further questioning Gretien, the innkeeper's daughter, opened the door, gave the visitors seats and told a boy near by to relieve them of their baggage and put the horses under shelter. She then led the newcomers into a small dining room and ordered the cook to prepare supper for them immediately. A meal, no matter how plain, always has a relish after a long, tiresome journey, and so our friends enjoyed a hearty supper, although it was entirely devoid of variety. They then retired to an adjoining apartment, where the guests of the inn were passing away the gloomy evening. It was a large, bare room, containing a number of wooden chairs and a wide, open fireplace, around which were gathered a dozen or more men, some smoking, some dozing, while a few were trying to keep up a conversation which seemed to be lagging.

As the three men entered one of the group whispered, "Good gracious, here's Waldemar Bleneau, earl of ——, the great favorite of the emperor." Waldemar walked up to the group, and having returned their greetings drew forward chairs for his companions, who followed him. The conversation now began to be of a more interesting nature, and for more than an hour the guests discussed the various questions of the day, when suddenly a dreadful storm arose. The wind, which had been howling since dusk, was now accompanied with hail and had become so powerful that the huge trees groaned under it and the old inn shook upon its foundation. The guests were somewhat terrified and betook themselves to telling ghost stories. Gretien, the innkeeper's daughter, being anxious to listen, and having great popularity with the old customers, was invited to join the party. One story after another was related, each one more terrifying than the other, when Waldemar Bleneau, in order to amuse his companions, challenged Gretien to go out in the storm and walk as far as a graveyard near by and bring him a piece of the hedgewood surrounding it. In return for her bravery he promised to grant her any favor she would ask him.

Gretien Goldsteen was a pretty German girl of 18 years. Though she had little education, she was a general favorite, and it was owing to her genial ways that the inn retained any of its old customers. She had light wavy hair, a clear complexion and such bright blue eyes that they had won all the country lads in the vicinity. But she rejected them all but one—Hans Varole—the sexton's son. Hans was poor, but Gretien thought him the best and truest lad in all Germany, and she was only waiting until he could procure means for a humble home to become his wife. It was not an uncommon thing for the guests to ask the pretty maid, "And how is your Hans?" "As good as ever," she would answer, with a sly laugh. So when the wealthy nobleman, Waldemar Bleneau, offered Gretien whatever she would ask, it was no wonder that her large eyes fairly sparkled. He could do so much for Hans, she thought, perhaps take him to his castle in Berlin and make him chief steward or clerk or maybe start him in some business so that he might some day be a wealthy citizen. And, after all, she was not at all afraid of ghosts, and when she would return she'd just ask Waldemar to help poor Hans along. All these thoughts flashed through her mind in an instant, and without hesitation she accepted the nobleman's challenge, much to the surprise of the guests. Having adjusted her hood and wrapped a large shawl about her, Gretien opened the heavy door of the inn, and after once more exacting the promise from Waldemar closed it after her and went out into the night.

The graveyard was not more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, but it was hidden from its view by a small missionary chapel, which was falling into decay. Gretien walked bravely down the path toward the chapel for some few yards, when the wind began to howl furiously. On she went even faster for several minutes, but in trying to protect her face from the huge hailstones she had taken the path to the farmyard by mistake and had to retrace her steps almost to the inn. This did not discourage her, and, singing an old familiar hymn to keep up her spirits, she skipped along the road. But the howling of the wind deadened her voice, and Gretien's courage began to forsake her. All the ghost stories she had ever heard at the inn's fireside now came up in her mind. The trees seemed like huge giants wreaking vengeance on her boldness and the voice of the wind sounded in her ears like the groaning of unearthly spirits.

At last, unnerved from fright, she halted and was about retracing her steps when the thought of meeting Waldemar and confessing her timidity stung her to the heart. No, she would not return to the inn without the hedgewood, no matter what it cost her. The church was only a few yards from her, and would it not be cowardly to forfeit Waldemar's promise now that she had gone so far? And, then, how grateful dear Hans would be when he heard how much his Gretien had risked for him. And with this last thought to encourage her she hurried toward the old church. Having reached it safely she breathed a prayer of thanks and stepped into the vestibule, which was doorless, for a moment's rest before fulfilling the rest of her mission. She had hardly done so when she heard the sound of footsteps coming up the path which she had just left. Yes, and the voices of several men who were undoubtedly coming toward her. Her heart sank within her, and as the voices became louder and louder she felt her strength gradually leaving her. What should she do? To call for aid would be useless, for she was too far from any assistance; to fly would be ridiculous, as she would soon be overtaken.

In this extremity she concluded to remain where she was, consoling herself with the idea that the men might probably be strangers in the forest who had lost their way in the storm. So she crouched herself up into a corner of the stone wall, pulled her hood over her eyes and waited anxiously. How long she remained there she could not tell. The minutes seemed like hours as she heard the men rapidly approaching her. They came up at last, and all hope left her when she heard them stop in front of the church. "It's all right," said one in a low, indistinct whisper. "I knew the storm would keep all danger off tonight." At the same time something blew past Gretien into the vestibule of the church. "There goes your hat, old boy," said another voice. "It went over toward the church door." His companion rushed forward to find it, and after groping around in the dark for some minutes had to give up the search, much to the comfort of poor, trembling Gretien, who expected each moment to be wrested from her hiding place. As he left the church the man who was waiting hailed him with an oath for causing the delay and told him to proceed with his work unless he was particularly anxious to be handcuffed.

Both men walked a few yards from the church, where they halted, and from the tone of their voices seemed to be engaged in a lively dispute. Gretien, now feeling more secure and being somewhat curious to see what the men were doing, lifted her hood and moved near the entrance of the church. But what a sight met her eyes! The two men who had just been beside her were engaged in stripping the spoils from a human corpse. The dreadful truth then dawned upon her for the first time. These men were murderous robbers, who had waylaid a traveler in the storm—perhaps some one on his way to the inn. But before Gretien could realize her own danger, the men, having divided the booty between them, carried the body into the graveyard, where they buried it. Then muttering a few words they hurriedly walked through the forest. Gretien did not hear what they said, for she had fallen into a swoon.

Twenty minutes later she opened her eyes to see the bright moonlight streaming in on her, for the storm had entirely abated. Rousing herself, she looked around. Could it be that the forest, now so beautiful and still, could have but a few moments before been the scene of murder and plunder. The sights she had witnessed and the dangers she had encountered that night seemed like a frightful dream, and recalling the awful deed she shuddered from head to foot. Drenched from the storm and weak with fatigue, she rose to her feet with difficulty. Then wrapping her wet cloak around her, she looked timidly around and rushed from the church. But in doing so she stumbled, and stooping down found the hat for which the man had made such a diligent search. Picking it up and placing it under her shawl, she once more left the chapel. Then without daring to look beyond it she walked up to the fence of the graveyard, pulled a piece of the hedgewood, and pressing it to her bosom ran at full speed up the path to the inn. She reached it in safety and knocked at the door. But in knocking the hat fell from under her arm. In lifting it from the ground she thought she saw something inside which might be a name, and holding it up in the moonlight looked at it carefully. But suddenly her face became haggard, her lips lost their color, and with a scream of despair Gretien fell against the door of the inn. What a revelation! There in her hand was the cap in which she had lately embroidered the name so dear to her heart—Hans Varoli.

Waldemar Bleneau, having become anxious, as Gretien failed to return, hastened to admit her and reached the door as she fell. He assisted her father in carrying her to a chair, but her lips were sealed and her eyes were closed. There, with the cap on her arm and her hand still clutching the hedgewood, Gretien was dead.—Philadelphia Times.

Where Wooden Spoons Are Made.

A curious industry in Russia, and one which, nevertheless, finds employment for thousands of men, is that of making wooden spoons.

In the district of Semenovsk, where they chiefly come from, no fewer than 7,000 men make a living at the trade. The spoons are generally made from birch wood, and a skillful workman can turn out several hundred a day.

No fewer than 12,000,000 spoons are manufactured during the course of the year, which are sold at 6 to 8 rubles (12s. to 16s.) per thousand.

They find a ready market and penetrate as far as Persia, Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

An Artist's Father.

I was from home one evening in 1840 when, as my mother told me, Turner came to our house by special invitation to sup on Welsh rabbit. My father was then painting the portrait of Lord Chancellor Cottenham and during the evening Turner went into the painting room, where the robes, wig, etc., of the chancellor were arranged on a lay figure, and after a little joking was persuaded to put on the wig, in which my mother said "he looked splendid, much enjoying the happy idea that the chancellor's wig became him better than any one of the party." Sir Edwin Landseer used to tell a story of how one day Turner was showing him and lord somebody round his gallery when a shabby old man, peeping through a half opened door, said in a low voice, "That 'ere's done," and that Turner, not seeming to notice him, but continuing to attend his visitor, the same old man's head popped in five or six minutes later and in louder tone said, "That 'ere'll be sp'iled," the old man being Turner's father, overanxious about a chop or steak he was broiling for him.—Temple Bar.

A Feminine Failing.

First Sportsman—Well, how do you like that new mare of yours?

Second Sportsman—Oh, fairly well. But I wish I had bought a horse. She's always stopping to look at herself in the puddles.—London Answers.

CONVICTS IDEALIZE BOB BRIERLY.

The "Ticket of Leave Man" Made a Hero In Tasmania.

"Having had a long rest from acting," says a well known actor, "I returned to Melbourne to play a short engagement with my former partner at the Haymarket and then sailed for Van Dieman's Land, now called Tasmania. This lovely island had formerly been a convict station, where life sentenced prisoners from England had been sent. There was at the time I speak of and is now a most refined society in Tasmania, though among the lower classes there was a strong flavor of the convict element. I acted the 'Ticket of Leave Man' for the first time in Hobart Town, and there was much excitement in the city when the play was announced.

"At least 100 ticket of leave men were in the pit on the first night of its production. Before the curtain arose I looked through it at this terrible audience. The faces in the pit were a study. Men with low foreheads and small, peering, ferret looking eyes, some with flat noses and square, cruel jaws and sinister expressions—leering, low and cunning—all wearing a sullen, dogged look, as though they would tear the benches from the pit and rob the theater of its scenery if one of their kind was held up to public scorn upon the stage.

"The first act of the play progressed with but little excitement. The men seemed to enjoy the humorous and pathetic side of the story with great relish, but when I came upon the stage in the second act, revealing the emaciated features of a returned convict, with sunken eyes and close shaven head, there was a painful stillness in the house. The whole pit seemed to lean forward and strain their eyes upon the scene, and there were little murmurs of recognition and shakings of the head, as though they fully recognized the local allusions that they so well remembered, deep drawn sighs for the sufferings that the hero had gone through, and smothered laughs at some of the old, well remembered inconveniences of prison life, but their sympathies were caught by the nobleness of the hero's character and his innocence of crime, as though each one of these villains recognized how persecuted he himself had been.

"As the play progressed their enthusiasm increased. Whenever the hero was hounded by a detective or ill treated by the Jew, they would howl their indignation at the actors, and, when he came out unscathed at the end of the play a monument of persecuted innocence, they cheered to the very echo.

"This performance rendered me extremely popular with some of the old 'lags' of Hobart Town, and I was often accosted in the street by these worthies and told some touching tale of their early persecutions. In fact, they looked upon me as an old 'pal.'

"These courtesies were very flattering, but the inconveniences that I was caused by being poked in the ribs and winked at now and then, as much as to say: 'All right, old boy. We know. You've been there,' rendered my favoritism among these fellows rather irksome."—Pearson's Magazine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off the impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind." †

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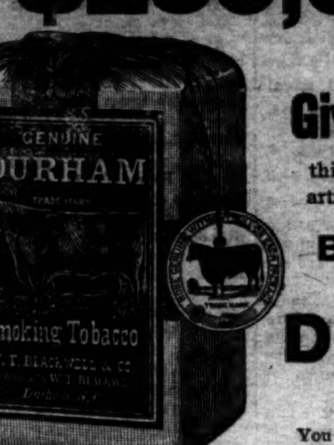

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☞ Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

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CONTAINS MORE LITHIA Than Any Other Natural Mineral Water in the World.

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.54 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.20 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m. St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.10 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p. m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 58 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 35 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.15 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.36 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

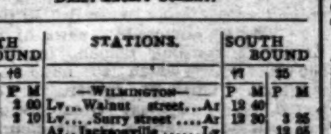
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m; arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

‡†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

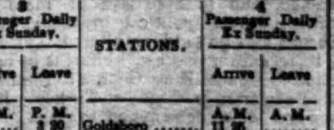
North Bound #6	North Bound #8	Stations	South Bound #7	South Bound #5
A M	P M	—Wilmington—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " ...Ar	10 43	10 20
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 15
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 30	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
P M			A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City	8 04	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 58 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 17pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 48am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 08pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*3 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 30am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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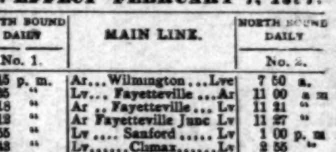

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a. m
4 18 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Ar....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Lv....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv....Maxton....Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 07 "
4 49 "	Lv...Hope Mills...Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 08 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED: daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 9 tf

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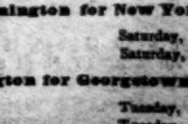

New York for Wilmington

CROATAN, Saturday, March 6
ONEIDA, Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, March 6
CROATAN, Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, March 9
ONEIDA, Tuesday, March 16

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1897

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Issues His First Official Proclamation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President McKinley's first official proclamation was issued this afternoon with the attestation of the new Secretary of State, John Sherman. It reads as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the fifteenth day of March, 1897, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 15th day of March, 1897, at twelve noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

[Seal] WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

The limiting clause restricting the action of the extra session "to such communication as may be made by the Executive" suggests that possibly the President may limit the objects of the extra session to the passage of the enacted upon appropriation bills and the enactment of a tariff law, the object of which, in the words of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, will be to "stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury."

President Cleveland, when he called an extra session for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, practically limited the session to that one object.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,756,353 bales, of which 3,340,953 bales are American, against 3,706,524 bales, and 3,333,334 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 58 451 bales. Receipts from the plantations 105,967 bales. Crop in sight 7,532,819 bales.

The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 379 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7 3-16c, against 7⅝c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7 7-16c, against 7⅞c last year.

The political news from Europe was the dominant factor in the speculation to-day. It was rumored here that all Greeks liable to military duty had been called from home and on this rumor local operators sold, depressing prices. Liverpool was higher, both for futures and spots, and Liverpool and the South bought here, but the unfavorable political news offset these usually bullish factors. Many here contend that in the event of a European war the result would be beneficial to American industries. The receipts at the ports this week are estimated by New Orleans at 80 000. Local estimates are 70,000 to 72,000 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Lower—Corn, Oats and Provisions Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 6.—May wheat opened from 76⅜ to 76¼c, sold between 76⅝ and 76c, closing at 76@76⅛c—⅛@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛c lower.

May corn opened at 24⅜c, sold between that and 24⅝c, closing at 24⅝c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was in demand and prices were ¼c higher.

The trading in oats was light and the tone about steady. The same considerations which tend to restrain bullish ardor in wheat and corn were effective in oats. Cash oats were firm and ¼c higher than yesterday.

The run of hogs at the yards this morning was little more than half the number expected. An advance of 5@10c in prices at that place was the result, and product received stimulus from that circumstance. Values edged off somewhat later on fair all-round figures. The trade was fairly active, but not extraordinarily so. May pork closed a shade higher, May lard unchanged and May ribs 2½c higher.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of Vessels in Home and Foreign Waters.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Admiral Bunce's squadron, the flagship New York, the battleship Indiana, and the tender Fern left Hampton Roads this morning for Tompkinsville. The Machias has left Bangkok for Saigon, her presence in Siamese waters being no longer needed since Siam has consented to arbitrate the Cheek claim, and given full satisfaction to the demands of the United States on account of the Kellett affair, as announced some days ago in an official cable from Mirbarrett. The Detroit, on her way from Japan to New York via Suez, left Singapore for Colombo, Ceylon, to day.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Rosin quiet and unchanged; strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c; sales — casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels: A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 80, W G $1 85, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c; sales 201 casks; receipts 107 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales reported; receipts 1,394 barrels.

Notices have been posted in all the mills of the Hamilton corporations at Amesbury, Mass., that the mills will shut down all next week. This is in accordance with the plan for curtailment at Fall River. The shut down will cause about 600 employes to be idle.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EUROPE BADLY FRIGHTENED.

PRESENT WAR SCARE THE WORST IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Anti-German Sentiment in England as Strong as it is in France—The Situation Not So Desperate as is Generally Believed—Greek Sympathy in France Strengthened by Emperor William's Attitude.

[Copyright 1897 by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.]

LONDON, March 6.—There is no doubt that Europe is badly frightened. The present war scare is the worst she has experienced since swords were last sheathed twenty-five years ago. The country fears it is about to be dragged into a conflict which will stain the sea and bathe the continent in blood. Everywhere except in Greece the prospect is looked upon with dread if not horror, and both public and official minds are willing to make great sacrifices in order to escape the threatened calamity. Such is admittedly the situation at the present moment, and it cannot fail to impress alien observers as one of vast absurdity. The whole continent is trembling in fear of a disaster which can only be invoked by its own voluntary act. The Powers of Europe are shrieking denunciations of Greece because that country is going to throw into the arena a golden apple which they cannot refrain from fighting tooth and nail to possess themselves of. That is precisely what is happening. If Greee, driven to it by the Powers, declare war against Turkey tomorrow, they must all join in the scramble for the Ottoman prize, and Greece, forsooth, will be to blame because they are unable to restrain themselves. There is fortunately a large section of public opinion in this country, and in France and Italy also, which puts the responsibility where it belongs. This section of public opinion is accused by Lord Salisbury's supporters of imperilling the peace of Europe by encouraging the Greeks. It is really this portion of the public in the three countries named which is going to prevent war when the crisis reaches its climax. The supporters of Greece in England, France and Italy, and Germany as well, will not consent to be dragged into a war which has only a piece of the Ottoman Empire for a prize. The Liberal party in this country, from Sir William Vernon Harcourt down, have been declaring their emphatic protests against Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour's repeated assertion that a general war is inevitable if the Eastern question is forced to a settlement. England does not want war. How, then, can she be compelled to fight if she seeks no aggrandizement? That is the question that is being asked in this country by those who refuse to be stampeded by the Government alarmists' warnings. It is a question which many of the supporters of Lord Salisbury are also asking, and it is this idea which prevents the existing war scare from developing into a veritable panic. It should be pointed out again that the gloomy forebodings which are demoralizing the entire world are cultivated by the six great Powers. In no other way could they hold public opinion in check and gain its unwilling consent to the policy which has been adopted towards Greece, "in the interests of peace." As a matter of fact, the situation is not really so desperate as is generally believed. I do not deny that there is danger of war, and that things will probably become worse before they improve. Greece will undoubtedly refuse to obey the ultimatum of the Powers. Many believe that before replying and probably within a few hours she will realize her position in Crete by declaring war against Turkey. It does not follow that the six Powers, if they fail to prevent that war, will forthwith spring at each other's throats. If they do it will be their own affairs and the responsibility will also be theirs.

Among the wise things which Lord Salisbury said at the dinner to Ambassador Bayard, Tuesday, was an allusion to the fact that public opinion is rapidly becoming stronger and more dominant in constitutional countries. He might have added that there were never before such developments in this great force as those now in progress in this country and its near neighbors. I have said that there is no war feeling in England. I must modify that by saying there probably will be within the next few days. It will be declared against Germany, and it may easily grow into dangerous proportions. The anti-German sentiment in England, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, is as strong as it is in France. It has been growing for years. It is based chiefly upon commercial rivalries, and it almost reached its culmination in the Transvaal crisis a year ago. It has now been added to by two facts which have just been learned, that the joint not to Greece was changed at the last moment from a friendly tone to a threatening ultimatum by the refusal of Emperor William to otherwise remain in the concert. This spectacle of Lord Salisbury and other rulers being led by the nose by the German Emperor is intensely exasperating to the British people. To-day comes the news of the Emperor's startling demand for $50,000 000 with which to build new warships. This, of course, is directed solely against Great Britain and is already regarded in this country as a counter-move to England's equipment of the flying squadron a year ago. There seems to be little expectation that the Reichstag will honor the Emperor's demand or that the country will honor it in the election which will probably follow the Reichstag's refusal. Englishmen, therefore, are all the more inclined to take the Emperor's proposal as a direct affront. Public opinion in this country would not tolerate any further concessions from Lord Salisbury to the German Emperor's obduracy in order to maintain the concert of the Powers, nor, indeed, would that of France. Greek sympathy in the latter country is being greatly strengthened by the harshness of Emperor William's attitude.

There is, indeed, some probability that important political effects may arise from the anti-German feeling which is shared by the French and English peoples. A common hatred sometimes makes strong friendship. Nothing would be more natural than that the growing intimacy between Emperor William and the Czar should drive France into co-operation with England. The suspicion and reaction against the Russian alliance is increasing daily in France, and in these days of rapidly moving events, political friendship in Europe may be suddenly altered.

It is known that every effort is being made to induce King George to refrain from declaring war against Turkey. If, however, he be determined to resist the demand of the Powers, as all accounts agree he will do, a declaration of war would be his best possible move. The Powers would then be deprived of an excuse for interfering on the ground of any violation of the international law, and as Greece is an independent Power, there is no question of her right to declare war. The embarrassment of the Powers would then be immensely increased, and it may safely be assumed that public opinion in Eastern Europe and this country would prevent at least three of the Powers from actively supporting Turkey in such a struggle.

The Spanish Government has decided to hold the coming military manœuvres in the province of Catalonia in view of the prevailing suspicion that a Carlist movement is contemplated in that part of Spain.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Activity of Greek Military and Naval Authorities Continues Unabated—Turkish Troops to be Withdrawn From Interior of Crete to Coast Towns.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, March 6.—The feverish activity which has characterized the movements of the military and naval authorities here for several days past continues unabated. Preparations to dispatch troops and munitions of war to Thessaly are being hurried forward with all possible haste. The Greek barbette ships Spezia and Psara, which sailed from the Piræus a day or two ago under sealed orders, together with the cruiser Navarchos, the corvets Admiral Miaulis and Basileus Georgios and gunboats Anso and Paralos will form a squadron which has been ordered to cruise in the Sporados. Another squadron, composed of eight gunboats, will cruise in the Gulf of Arta.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The foreign ambassadors here presented a collective note to the Porte on Thursday, requiring the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the interior of the island of Crete to the coast town. The Sultan was also notified that it had been decided by the Powers to abolish the international gendarmerie in Crete.

CANEA, March 6.—Col. Vassos has intimated to the admirals of the foreign fleets that he will secure the liberation of all the Mussulmans captured by the insurgents on the condition that the insurgents abandon their arms and take no further part in the fighting. The foreign admirals, it is believed, have taken another step in behalf of the Turks, and fuel has thereby been added to the indignation of the Christians. Orders have been issued for the British warships Rodney and Capertown, a Russian warship and the French warship Charzy to land 500 men to escort Sir Alfred Billiotti, the British consul here, to Kandamos, whither he proceeds with the ostensible object of rescuing the besieged Moslems. The consul is on board the Rodney. It is thought that the real object in landing the foreign force is to compel the insurgents to raise the siege of Kandamos if necessary. Kandamos is among the mountains, seven miles inland. It is reliably stated that there are 9,000 Mussulmans in the town and that their situation is very grave. The insurgents' guns are destroying the fortworks, which the Turks are gallantly defending. A number of the combatants on both sides have been killed, including some of the leaders. The 500 foreign sailors and marines have been landed and will start at once for the town.

CABINET OFFICERS

Preparing to Assume Control of Their Respective Departments.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Long, of the Navy, reached the Department about 11.30. He received the bureau officers, the chief of divisions, the clerks and several hundred visitors who were about the corridors. Ex-Secretary Herbert stood with his successor. The officers and clerks were first introduced to Secretary Long, after which they passed to the ex Secretary and bade him farewell. The reception lasted about thirty minutes, and at noon Secretary Long assumed his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Alger took charge of the War Department about a quarter to twelve. He came from the White House with the Governor of Wisconsin and his staff, who, with ex Secretary Lamont, stood with him while he received the officers of the War Department and their subordinates. His first function on entering the office of Secretary and before receiving visitors was to kiss his two daughters.

The new Postmaster General, Jas. A. Gary, arrived at the Postoffice Department at 11.45 a. m., accompanied by J. A. Richardson, of Washington. The gentlemen went at once to the room of the Postmaster General, where they were awaited by ex-Postmaster General Wilson. The several assistant Postmaster Generals then called in turn and were presented to their new chief, and then presented the employes of their respective bureaus.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss reached the Interior Department at noon and went immediately to the Secretary's room, where Mr. Francis awaited him, and after cordial greetings had been exchanged the new Secretary, standing beside his predecessor, received the officers of the Department, who presented their subordinates. All were cordially received by Mr. Bliss.

Secretary Sherman reached the Department of State shortly after 12 o'clock. As soon as he arrived the officials of the Department were notified and soon after presented themselves. Many were introduced by ex-Secretary Olney.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson arrived at the scene of his new duties shortly after noon and had a conference with the outgoing Secretary, Mr. Morton. Mr. Wilson was at the Department yesterday, posting himself on the affairs that will now come under his supervision. To-day he met the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions. He will receive the clerks and other employes Monday.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

Unparalleled in the Extent of Territory Over Which It Ranged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The storm which raged throughout the Middle West on Thursday night stands unparalleled not only for the extent of the territory over which it ranged, but for the amount of water precipitated. At Cincinnati the rainfall reported by the Weather Bureau officials amounted to 5 88 inches, and floods are reported from almost every telegraphic station from Pittsburg on the east to Kansas City on the west and from the lakes to the northern boundary of Tennessee. In some instances the wind reached the velocity of a hurricane and much damage to dwellings, barns, fences, orchards and forests have been reported from various points throughout the district. Throughout southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the damage to railroad property in the form of washouts, making traffic impossible and in the wrecks caused by the softening of the roadbeds is immense.

A RECORD BREAKER.

(*Norfolk Virginian*)

We were told by a passenger from the South, over the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad yesterday, that the greatest speed he ever experienced was over that railroad on Sunday last. It was passenger train No. 48 that left South Rocky Mount late, and made Pinner's Point—118 miles—in two hours and thirty-five minutes, making twenty-two stops. Allowing usual time in stops the actual running time was one hundred and fifteen minutes. It was noticed that several miles were made in fifty-two seconds each. Edgar L. Hart was conductor and Fred. T. Beasley engineer. The engine was numbered 413. The Norfolk & Carolina has one of the best roadbeds in the South. Capt. J. H. Nerney is roadmaster. Perhaps more and heavier trains go over this line than any other system in the South.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services at St. John's church to-day by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, Morning Prayer 7.45 a. m.; Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; Evening Prayer 5.30 o'clock; Sunday school 4 p. m.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt, pastor. First Sunday in Lent: English service at 11 a. m.; German service at 7 30 p. m; Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. All seats free.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner, rector. Services to-day, first Sunday in Lent, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Services during the week daily at 9 a. m., and daily, except Wednesday, at 5.30 p. m. All seats free.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Baden street, Rev. G. D. Bernheim pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7.30 o'clock; Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. All seats free and every person cordially invited.

St. James' church—First Sunday in Lent: Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 11 a. m; Evening Prayer, 5.30 p. m.; Sunday school, 4 p. m.; teachers' meeting, 3 45 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

The subject of Mr. King's sermon to-night at the Second Advent church will be "The Unpardonable Sin." Services begin at 7.30 p. m. All are invited.

There will be services at the Brooklyn Baptist church, both morning and night, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Kramer.

COLORED CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's A. M. E church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. J. Gregg, pastor. Preaching to-day at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p m. by the pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 30 p. m. We invite everybody to worship with us.

Central Baptist Church—The following ministers will preach to-day: At 10 30 a. m., Rev. Council; 3 p. m., Rev. Emanuel Williams, and at 8 p. m. Rev. B. F. Canady.

GOSSIP FROM CARSON.

Fall of Snow Does Not Worry the Fighters—Both Are in Perfect Condition—Day's Sale of Tickets Heaviest on Record.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CARSON, March 6.—It required but a trifling stretch of the imagination to make Eastern visitors believe that they were encamping out when they awoke this morning. Window sills were banked high with snow and without great flakes were spattering everything with a soggy splash. A coating of slush and snow obscured the sidewalks, and the highways were ankle deep in mud.

The big fellows were not worrying over the capricious elements as much as might be supposed. Their present perfect condition accounts for this feeling of contentment. Both of them know that they are fit now and only require enough work to keep their joints from stiffening. The Australian fretted about the house this morning for three hours before he decided to venture out. He then tailed on behind a fast horse and buggy and hooted it into Carson, weighting himself down with a coat of mud at every step. Hurrying back he set all hands to work boarding up the interior of his gymnasium, thus converting it into a small handball court. This done, he produced a set of tennis balls and shuffled around in the little room and gave Roeber a few points in Corbett's favorite game. When he had worked up a little perspiration Bob turned to a new punching bag and whacked the stitches from two seams before the end of twenty one minutes. After this the regulation amount of boxing and wrestling followed, concluding with a vigorous rub down.

"If this snow keeps up, I'll show some of these lobsters how to play hand ball," declared Corbett, after breakfast to-day.

Al Hampton and Brother Joe were quick to pick up the defi, and everybody adjourned to the ball court. The champion did not make good his boast, but he kept both his opponents on the move to win. Without stopping to rest or showing the slightest trace of fatigue, Jim called out his sparring partners and took each of them on for four rounds. They worked hard but could not even make him puff. After his hard day's work Jim waltzed around the court and slugged at an imaginary opponent while his rub-down was being prepared.

There is no indication of a break in the storm to-night. The snow is eight inches deep on the level and still falls heavily. Carpenters employed on the arena knocked off work this afternoon, but they have plenty of margin left in which to finish their task before the end of next week.

To-day's sale of tickets was the heaviest on record.

ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, from the small pimple to the dreadful scrofula sore, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. †

Treasury balances: Coin $181,189 893; currency $68,227,440.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Male Help Wanted—Men to prepare for the appreaching Internal Revenue, Customs, Railway Mail and other examinations soon to be held in Wilmington. Full particulars as to dates, examinations, &c., free of National Correspondence Institute, Second National Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C. mar 7 1*

You Can Make Money by following the advices given in our Manual Book and Market Letter, free Correspondence invited. Ford & Co., members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange, 60 Broadway, New York. mar 7 1t

I manufacture my Candy and guarantee it to be pure. Choice Taffy at only 10 cents per pound. Oranges, Apples, Bananas and other Fruit at prices to please. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Front street. mar 7 tf

For Sale at public auction, one of the most valuable House in the city, in the best business locality, No. 3 South Second street, next to corner Second and Market. A two-story brick building, consisting of store and warehouse with rooms above, twenty feet front and seventy feet deep; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, March 15th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms—Half cash, balance in one or three years. August Morrison, Auctioneer. mar 7 4t 7 9 11 14

H. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Turkeys and Chickens dressed and alive, Eggs, Peas (black eye and lady finger), Mountain Butter in kits and boxes. I. T. Alderman, Commission Merchant, 218 North Front street. feb 20 1m

Don'ts fail to see me if you are contemplating the purchase of a Piano, Organ or any musical instrument. Ask about my easy one year payment plans. A. E. Reville, 318 North Front street. feb 5 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. 982

WARM WIRELETS.

The oath of office was administered to all the members of the McKinley Cabinet yesterday, and they are now ready for business.

The week in the New York dry goods market closed quiet and without special feature. The feeling in all departments continues steady except for cotton goods, which rules easy.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London *Central News* says that President McKinley's inaugural address has not caused much of an impression in Spain. The ministerial newspapers in their comments mistrust the reserve of the new President, and public opinion is very suspicious in view of McKinley's antecedents and the attitude which Secretary Sherman recently manifested in the United States Senate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Right Place.

When you want your horse shod you do not take him to a carpenter but to a horse shoer.

When you want to purchase a pair of Shoes you want to go to a Shoe Store. You can get your wants supplied at

The Excelsior Shoe Store

NEW STORE,

New Stock, Convenient

Cor. Fourth and Campbell Sts.

mar 7 tf

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Southerland & Cowan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Mr. S. P. Cowan, who has purchased all the interest of C. Bonner Southerland in the said firm, and assumes all the liabilities of the same. All debts owing to the said firm must be paid to S. P. Cowan, and all debts owing from said firm will be paid by him.

C. BONNER SOUTHERLAND,
S. P. COWAN.

Having purchased all the interest of C. Bonner Southerland, in the firm of Southerland & Cowan, I hereby give notice to all my friends and customers that the old business will be continued by me under the style of S. P. Cowan & Company. All persons indebted to the said firm will make payment to me.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1897.
mar 7 tf S. P. COWAN.

OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights and a Matinee.

Commencing Wednesday Evening, MARCH 10th.

Prof. Oakley's Dog and Pony Show.

Largest school of Educated Dogs and Ponies on the road. A number of specialty artists, introducing Singing, Dancing, Dutch, Irish and Negro Comedy. Prices—10, 20 and 10 cents.

Special Matinee for ladies and children. Prices 10 and 20 cents

Seats on sale at Gerken's Tuesday. mar 7 3t

E. R. Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
40 Bags nice 10c Coffee.
25 Cream Cheese.
10 Barrels Quail Candy.
170 Barrels New Molasses.
25 Barrels Syrup.
200 Bags Virginia Meal.

W. B. COOPER.

mar 7 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

JURY NOTICE.

All jurymen summoned to serve at this March term of the Criminal Court are hereby notified that they will not be required to attend, as no court will be held, and no per diem paid.

F. W. FOSTER,
Chairman Board Commissioners.
mar 7 1t

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

This Week

RAW LAGUYRA COFFEE,
DRIED LIMA BEANS,
CORNED BEEF.

Prices right.

S. W. SANDERS.

mar 7 tf

Early Rose Potatoes.

100 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
500 Barrels and Hhds. Molasses.
50 Bags Hudnut's Grits.

Also Sugar, Coffee, Peanuts, Corn, Meat, Salt, Hay, Spirit Casks, Hoop-Iron, Drugs, and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

mar 4 tf

Just Received

Eight boxes Fine Florida Oranges.
A full stock of Fruit and Candy constantly on hand.

A. FANTOPULA,
mar 7 1t 113 South Front St.

We Will Duplicate Any Order

FOR RUBBER STAMPS, AND WILL GUARantee fast class work. Mail orders promptly attended to. WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 15 Princess street.

BAGLEY & FULFORD, Props.
Bell Phone 210. mar 7 tf

Jas. H. Carraway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. TREMPERT,
No. 11 South Front street
dec 30 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIBBONS AND SHIRTS

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 1 and 1¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 5 cents a yard.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2 and 2¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 10 cents a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2¼ inches wide, in all colors, for 15c a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon 2¼ and 2¾ inches wide, for 15 and 17 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, 3 inches wide, for 20 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in colors, 3 and 4 inches wide, for 25 and 30 cents a yrd

20 Pieces Novelty Ribbon, new patterns, 2¾ inches wide, all colors, for 13 cents a yard.

15 Pieces all Silk Novelty Ribbon, in colors, 2¾ inches wide, 25 cents a yard.

15 Pieces Black Figured Gros Grain Ribbon, 2¼ inches wide, only 10 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 4 inches wide, 25 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, extra heavy qual ty, 2¾ inches wide, for 25 cents a yard

25 Pieces Black Double-faced Satin Ribbon, 2, 2¼ and 2¾ inches wide, only 17c, 22c and 28 cents a yard,

50 Pieces Black Gros Grain Ribbon, all Silk, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¾ inches wide, only 15c, 19c, 25 and 29 cents a yard.

These are new Ribbons just received. Also a new lot of Corsets and Cloth Caps, Gents' Laundered Negligee Shirts, worth 50 cents for 25 cents.

This is without doubt the greatest sale of Ribbons ever held in Wilmington.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 4 tf 118 Market St.

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

SOL. BEAR,

No. 18 Market Street,
dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mercer & Evans

Keep Something Nice for the Little Folks.

They have just received shipments of Babies' first SHOES (soft) as well as various kinds of other Infant Shoes. Also KNEE PROTECTORS for little folks, which saves the Mamas so much vexatious darning and mending of stockings at the knees $1,50 for choice in our window. Take a look! Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

feb 24 tf 115 Princess Street.

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of

$4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

Telephone 94. jan 20 tf

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand ex city what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 110 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Manner, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 25th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 25 6tw

Spring is Here,

:o:

THE BRIGHTEST SEASON OF the year, and it will bring gladness to many a heart. I for one am specially glad to see the season open up. We must change our wearing apparel, and I have already made lots of purchases for the Spring-tide. In Spring Dress Goods we have just received a very handsome line in new style Plaids and novelties of all the newest things of the season.

Beautiful Plaids in three styles at 15c a yard. A Plaid Check Dress Suiting for 5c. A very handsome line of Wool Plaids, 36 inches wide, at 25c a yard; a better all wool Shepherd Plaid, 40 inches wide, at 40c. A beautiful all wool Mohair in colors, very pretty, worth 50c, my price special 35c a yard. Best quality Danish Cloth at 10c. Fine Pique in colors, handsome Dress Goods, bought regular, worth 25c, my price in short lengths from 10 to 20 yards, 12½c.

Linen for Shirts and Waists—Heavy rough Shirt Linen at 12½c. Fine and thin for Waist Linen, 30 inches wide, 10c per yard. Beautiful Shirt Waist Silk at 25c. The best and prettiest line of Calicoes at 5c, all the Spring shades. Triumphant Percale, Persian, offered at 6c. 4-4 Percale, lovely styles, at 9c a yard. Sea Island Percale at 12½c.

MEN'S CLOTHING at bottom prices. Men's Odd Coats at $1.48 each, nice goods. Men's Suits, big value, at $1.98 a Suit, Worsted goods. Men's Black Cheviot, nicely made, at $2 87 a Suit. Men's pretty new style Plaid Suits worth $5 00, my price special $3 15. Men's black all wool Serge, pretty style, at $5 00, worth $7 00. Men's Blue Serge, handsome goods, worth regular $8 00, now $6.00. Fine Black Clay Worsted Suits, nicely made, pretty styles and nice goods at $7.00. Very fine nice and best quality Clay Worsted, worth regular price $12.00, my special price $8.00.

I have a nice line of Boy's Clothing very cheap. Boys' Suits at 68c a Suit. Better in black wool goods, from 5 to 9, at $1 00; from 10 to 14, at $1.25 a Suit; fine and better Suits from $2.00 to 3 50 a Suit. Men's Odd Pants made of good Jeans, nicely made, at 40c a pair. A big line of Pants from 50, 69, 75, 99c, $1 25 up to 3.00.

If you want a real nice pair of Pants cheap, or a handsome Suit of Clothes for a small amount, come in my store and bring this advertisement, and if we do not fit you up and please you in quality and price we will try.

Call and see us at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

mar 7 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Skirts.
"Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard.
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess, Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, in 9x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 2 p y extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers, Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Certain Muslins, "Pouf de Spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

feb 28 tf

STILL A COMIN'.

New Goods In Every Department.

Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills. We have them in the newest designs from 25 to 59 cents.

The "Broken Plaids" are just the thing, quite a line of them in 18, 25, 38 and 50 cents.

Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dre' tetes and Serges of every kind.

Percales and Calicoes are especially pretty, the designs are strictly new, the prices too low. We cannot enumerate all the new goods that are arriving daily. Among them are Mattings, Rugs, Carpets, Hats, Shoes, Clothing, &c. Call and see them.

Car Fare Refunded on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards.

Look out for the Grand Shoe Display at our Store this week.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

mar 7 tf